243
476

The cultivators do not announce when they plan to harvest their grain. So the harvesters keep a careful watch over paddy corn fields when harvest-time approaches. Some will take siestas or even sleep overnight by a field they believe may be harvested soon. They may wait in a friend's house near the field while the children play outside until the harvest begins.

Most cultivators of cornfields and paddies in Caticugan and environs could easily harvest their crops without the assistance of the manalabangs. Yet they rarely refuse the helpers. When questioned about this matter they often replied "The manalabangs have to live like us" or "They also have intestines." If a cultivator refuses their assistance, the harvesters will comment, "Well, I am going to help you anyway. It is up to you whether you pay me or not." Under the circumstances one can hardly refuse to give the manalabangs a share of the harvest.

While it is not customary to turn away the harvesters, some owners attempt to harvest their corn without having to share the crop. A few begin the harvest at dawn or even on a bright moonlight night. Since most fields can be harvested by a few persons in several hours, the harvest is over before the news reaches the manalabangs. Some helpers do not like dawn harvests, however, because of danger from centipedes or poisonous spiders. [136]

One man in Barrio Caticugan harvested his first paddy corn crop at dawn to avoid manalabangs. A man

434
245

each. At the price copra was then selling, his crop would have brought around $160. Since the coconuts are harvested four times a year his income for 1951 may have been about $600.[67]

245

Coconut trees in Caticugan and Siaton poblacion are free from the most destructive of coconut diseases, cadang-cadang. The greatest pest in this vicinity is the coconut beetle, bakokang, (Uang (Tag.): Oryctes rhinoceros Linn.)

[136]

> The adult beetle bores into the cabbage of coconut and feeds on the more tender tissues. Holes in the trunk and coconut fronds of which the leaflets have been cut in bilaterally symmetrical pattern are telltale signs that the tree has been attacked by the pest. Standing dead trunks of coconuts are often attributed to its work. It is believed, however, that infestation by Oryctes alone does not kill a tree, but that it provides the entrance hole for the Asiatic palm weevil (Rhynchophorus ferrugineus Fabr) or the bud-rot organism [caused by Phytophthora palmivora Butler].[68]

[136]

Dead buri palms are important breeding places for the bakokang in Caticugan. When the buri dies from producing guhang, the interior rots until the trunk is a hollow shell filled with sawdust-like material. Bakokang eggs are laid in these rotting interiors where the grubs develop. Once the buris stop giving guhang, the trees are permitted to stand; very few of them are cut by the barriofolk.

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[435]

[67] Copra was loaded at the Dumaguete wharf in sacks of about 220 pounds and sold for $11-15 per 220 pounds (100 kilos).

[68] Uichanco and Sacay, op. cit., I, p. 268.

226

Fresh-Water Snails

Fresh-water snails are gathered for food; their thin shells are processed to make lime for tilad ("fixings" for betel nut chewing). Table XXVII lists the snails gathered for food in the Siaton River.

TABLE XXVII

FRESH-WATER SNAILS GATHERED IN THE SIATON RIVER

226
136

LOCAL NAME (SIATON)	SCIENTIFIC NAME	EXTENT OF COLLECTION
Alipunti (Alapunte)	Balanocochlis gians (V. D. Bush)	Infrequently
White-mouth Alipunti	Balanocochlis inermis Lesson	Infrequently
Bokgay (White-mouth Ungka)	Neritina pulligera (Linn.) and Neritina squamipicta (Reeluz)	Infrequently
Boong-Boong	Thiara cancellata (Roding)	Infrequently
Kapia	Septaria porcellana (Linn.)	FREQUENTLY
Soso or Igalso	Genus Stenomelania, species crenulata (Deshayes); uniformis (Quoy and Gaimard); hastula (Lea); and tirouri (Deshayes)	Infrequently
Tibo-Tibo	Tarebia granifera (Lamarck)	FREQUENTLY
Ungka (Red-mouth)	Clithon bicolor (Reeluz)	FREQUENTLY

Dr. James P. E. Morrison, Associate Curator, Division of Mollusks, Smithsonian Institution, writes regarding the species covered by the words used by the barriofolk:

226
136

> As you will note, the mixture of species under two of the common names are mixtures of what we understand as biological species in the same genus; in other words, the people, in identifying these snails by common names, are pretty closely following the lines of their biological relationships. In the case of the 'Bokgay', the two species of Neritina are very closely related. Again, in the case of the snails called 'Soso', the four species mixed thereunder are very closely related.[2]

The most common snails in the Siaton River, and therefore those most frequently gathered, are the Red-Mouth Ungka, Kapia and Tibo-Tibo. The other less abundant types are collected when available. While most barriofolk insisted that Soso and Igalao were the same snail with different names, others said they were different--that the Soso was larger, blacker and had a different coloration around the orifice than the Igalao. The White-Mouth Ungka (Bokgay) was reported to be "most plentiful ~~when there are~~ many stars in the sky." Bokgay snails, rarely found in the vicinity of Caticugan, are more common in the Siaton River beyond Sandolot and Balanan, and "in mountain streams." Bong-Bong are uncommon in the river near Caticugan and disappear north of Sitio Lamtoc. One resident of Datag said when Bong-Bong are found in the Siaton River near his barrio it was a sign of a coming flood.

[187]

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[2]Personal communication to the writer from Dr. Morrison, August 6, 1951. Identification of these snails and other aquatic life was made possible through the courtesy of Dr. Morrison and Dr. Harold A. Rehder, Curator, Division of Mollusks, Smithsonian Institution.

panangkop; (6) by gamala ("drying the stream"); (7) with "fish guns" (pana sa isda); and (8) by hook and line and gaff (kao-it), and fish spears called togsad. These eight methods of obtaining fish from the Siaton River are described below. 226

TABLE XXIX

Varieties of Fish Caught in the Siaton River Negros Oriental 226 136

Local Names Siaton	Tanjay[3]	Identification[4]
Anapan	Palangan[5]	Mugilidae sp.[6]
Bais or Kawo-Kawo	Bais	Anguilla mauritiana Benn.
Bogsikan	-	-
Bulan-Bulan	-	-
Capasapas	-	-
Gisao[7]	Gisao	Mugil dussumieri C. & V.
Halo-an[8]	-	-
Hilihol	Hilihol	Brachysomiophis (Aphiroph-ichthyhys) W. & P. Kampeni
Hipon[9]	-	-
Ilabo	Ilabo	Bunaka pinzuis Herre.
Inid[10]	-	-
Kaboykahoy	Koikog	Belonichthys fluviatilis Peters
Labongan	-	-
Mambot or Tibiw	Tibiw	Sicyopterus lacrymosus Herre.
Mangat	-	-
Oga-ot[11]	-	-
Ontangol	-	-
Palangan[12]	-	Ambassis nalua (Ham. Buch.)
Pili[13]	-	-
Pigot	-	-
Subadsubad	-	Caranx malabaricus Bloch and Schneider
Toghod	Bonog[14]	Chonophorous ocellaris Broussonet
Tokotoko	Lagnas	Biat luzonicus Seale

[3]Prior to sending my Siaton collection to Manila a visiting fisherman from Tanjay (Negros Oriental) examined the preserved specimens and furnished the above local names. Some specimens were added after his visit to Siaton and others he did not recognize.

RIVER FISH NETS

227

Three types of nets are used in river fishing; the ta-an, tangkop and salok. The salok is a butterfly-like net, infrequently seen, used to catch shrimp that cling to the muddy banks of the river during the rainy season. The tangkop net is used for panangkop to be described later. The ta-an is the net most widely used for Hipon. (See Plate XXXV.)

226
136

[4]Identification was made with specimens preserved in a 70 per cent solution of alcohol through the cooperation of Dr. D. V. Villadolid, Director, I. Ronquillo and A. Sarenas, Bureau of Fisheries, Manila.

[5]The Anapan of Siaton is the Palangan of Tanjay. Palangan in Herre and Umali, op. cit., is said to be the "Slipmouth" (Family Leiognathidae) which is not the same fish identified as the Anapan or Palangan of Siaton.

[6]The Anapan specimen in the collection was a juvenile mullet. Differential characteristics of the different genera are not only difficult to see at such a stage but may overlap. Dr. Villadolid thinks possibly that the Anapan and Gisao may be the same fish.

[7]Gisao in Herre and Umali, op. cit., is called "Mullet Fingerling" (Family Mugilidae).

[8]Some Filipinos said the Halo-an is the "Mudfish" called Dalag (Tag.)

[9]Hipon are Family Gobiidae according to Herre and Umali, op. cit.

[10]Inid and Bulan-Bulan are also caught in the sea.

[11]Oga-oi is normally caught in river traps only during the rainy season.

[12]See Nos. 5 and 6.

[13]Pili, Labongan and Bogsikan are usually found farther north than Caticugan "where the river is swifter and deeper."

[14]Bonog in Herre and Umali, op. cit., is "Goby" (Chonophorus melanocephalus or Glossogobius giurus.)

136

Hipon, according to the barriofolk, are the young of the Tibiw, Manbot, Toghod and Ontangol.[15] Their eggs allegedly are washed to the sea during river floods or they may be laid near the river's mouth; when hatched the fingerlings swim upstream. Tibiw eggs are laid on river stones for the boys see them when fishing with goggles.

There are two types of Hipon: (1) a "fine type" (translucent) that average perhaps one-half an inch and (2) a "big type" that may be several inches long and is blacker than the "fine type." Barriofolk say the former type of Hipon start upstream first, "maybe they are guards" and the "big type" follows. The upstream migration begins about 45 days after Hipon appear at the river mouth. They run most plentifully during the latter part of the rainy season, especially from August to January. During the dry season the Hipon are said to run but they are very few in number. The first ta-an net seen in the Siaton River during my residence appeared in the latter part of July.

136
811

From August to December the Hipon are reported to run twice a month, a statement that I verified. Each month they run three or four days after the "noon moon"

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[15] Herre and Umali, op. cit., p. 115, state Hipon are Goby fry (Family Gobiidae).

(i.e., the last quarter of the moon, often seen in the sky at noon), several days after the "dying moon" (himatayon) and two or three days after the full moon (subang). During the full moon, however, only the "fine type" are said to be caught. Examination of the types of Hipon caught during these runs did not bear out this folk-statement. Others said that in years when mushrooms are scarce Hipon are most plentiful. During a Hipon run several hundred people, from the poblacion and the barrios, can be seen catching the fish in the river; Caticugan is almost deserted during these runs.

Ta-an Nets

Ta-an nets are placed in shallow water near the banks or on sand bars of the Siaton River. Usually low walls of stone and palm leaves are built to make a channel that leads the water into the net. The net, tied to stakes driven into the river bed, is usually four or five feet long and two or three feet wide. The net opening faces downstream since the Hipon swim upstream. Fish pass into the first section of the net, over the front flap that is weighted with stones or sticks. This flap is weighted so it is only partly submerged, not touching the net bottom, but tied by strings at a five or ten degree angle. (See Plate XXXV, Detail B.)[1] This makes it impossible for fish, once they swim over the flap and into the first section of the net, to escape. Eventually they swim from the first section through the two small openings (galao) into the second section of the net;

[1] [this plate (p. 544) is missing -- Analyst]

226

fish are caught by hook and line than by other methods since most of the river fish are small.

Eels are caught in the Siaton River; my assistant caught an eel as thick as his forearm. A hook baited with a Tibiw or a small frog is thrown into the river, and the line is tied to a stump or tree. Another method of catching eels is called pangao-it. A young man dives into a deep hole, usually near the bank, locates a large eel. The diver gently pets the eel until he is able to gaff it with the kao-it; they say the eel remains motionless while its back is being rubbed. The togsad (see Plate XLI)[1] of which only one was seen in Caticugan, is a spear with a number of barbs attached to the tip. It is used mainly to spear small fish--sometimes at night with the aid of a torch. I saw only one togsad in Caticugan.

FRESH-WATER SHRIMP AND CRABS

226
136

These crustaceans occur in the river all year although they are easier to catch during the dry season. Table XXX[2] gives local and identification names.

1 [See p. 565, cat. 116 -- Analyst]

2 [See p. 566, cat. 226 -- Analyst]

TABLE XXX

Shrimp and Crabs Caught in the Siaton River[29]

Local Names		Identification
Caticugan	Tanjay	
SHRIMP		
Analsalon	Mangoyod	Palaemon lanceifrous (?)
Magus	Mayes	Atya serrata Spence Bate
Naturale	Mistersa	Caranx malabaricus Bloch and Schneider
Olang	-	Macrobrachium australe (Guerin-Meneville)
CRABS		
Kalampay	-	Varuna litterata (Fabricius)
Katang	-	Pseudograpsus crassus A. Milne Edwards
Tolo	-	Varuna spinicarpa (Ortmann) and Ptychognathus riedelii A. Milne Edwards

Concerning the Olang Dr. Chace writes:

This species ranges from Madagascar to Oceania and is widespread over this area, although it has apparently not previously been recorded from the Philippines. It is always somewhat dangerous to assign a definite specific name to a single female of this genus, inasmuch as most of the diagnostic characters are found only in males. However, this specimen appears to fit the description of M. australe fairly well and there is no reason to believe that such a widespread species should not be found in the Philippines.

In regard to the Katang crab, Dr. Chace reports:

This species has been recorded from fresh water in the Celebes, Flores, Halmahera, Ceram, and possibly Japan. It has also been found on coral reefs of the Talaud Islands...and it has not been recorded in the literature from the Philippines... Your remarks on the migration of this species to and from the sea are very interesting. I am quite

[29] Identification made from specimens I furnished the Bureau of Fisheries, Manila, and the Division of Marine Invertebrates, Smithsonian Institution.

226
136

sure that no such observations have been made previously regarding this species. Such a migration readily explains the presence of the Talaud specimens in a marine habitat.

Dr. Chace wrote concerning the Tolo crab:

> This species has been recorded in the literature from Celebes, Flores, Ceram, northern Sumatra, and the Andamans. There are specimens in our collection from Uki Island in the Dutch East Indies and the Baganga River, Mindanao. I do not believe that this species has been recorded in the literature from the Philippines.[30]

Shrimp

The reddish-black Analsalon is the smallest of the four types of shrimp in the river and creeks. The blackish Magus has an indistinct white stripe on its back; the female is said to have no pincers. The Naturale, a whitish-grey shrimp, is not found as frequently as other types in Caticugan Creek. Shrimp are frequently boiled with vegetables to give a better flavor.

252
262

The shrimp caught are small, from one to three inches. However, during the rainy season in the river and creeks near Caticugan shrimp are caught from four to six inches long. The people say these bigger shrimp are washed down from the upper reaches of the Siaton River and its tributaries by the swift currents of the rainy season. I have seen shrimp from eight to nine inches long that had been caught in creeks near Balanan.

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[30] Personal communications to the writer from Dr. Fenner A. Chace, Jr., April 15 and November 6, 1952.

Crabs

When the brown shrike begins to sing in September or October the Katang, Kalampay and Tolo crabs are said to begin their migration down river. The crabs spawn at the mouth of the river; they begin late in September and continue until early in November. October is the chief month of migration for these crabs.

The mature Katang and Kalampay are about the same size; the Tolo is smaller. A mature Katang is as large as the back of one's hand; a Tolo rarely grows larger than a fifty-cent coin. The Katang receives its name from a C-like mark on its back. When Katang and Kalampay migrate the barriofolk turn out in force to obtain them with traps, nets and by hand. Some young men stand in the river and feel with their feet for the crabs on the bottom. When a crab is felt (or bites their foot) they duck under the surface to grab it. Female Katang are prized because they carry good-sized bunches of orange-colored eggs; the male Katang, however, has large pincers and more meat than the female.

In December or January the Katang young (Lavagay) begin their migration upstream. They move by thousands along the river edges, over the stones in the shallow water, marching like well-drilled cadets. The barriofolk catch the Lavagay, sometimes with blankets, then pound and salt them to make a variety of ginamos. Some people

say Lavagay that escape will not return to the sea for seven years. 226

The Tolo crab is usually found around rocks in shallow water; more live in the river than in Caticugan Creek. They are caught in the balantak, ta-an and asag along with the Hipon, shrimp and fish. 226 136

The Alimango is a large crab, growing to the size of a small coconut, that lives in nipa and mangrove swamps or in the tidal reaches of the river. They are caught by digging them from their holes in the sand or mud. Another method is to put a fish trap baited with chicken guts or fish in the swamp. One man living in Baybay caught eight good-sized Alimangos in two days with such a baited trap.

River fish, shrimp and crabs form a considerable part of the aquatic food. Caticugan barriofolk eat more aquatic food from the river and creek than from the sea. As one travels to barrios farther from the sea, the importance of the sea as a source of food diminishes. The sea food eaten in Casala-an, for example, consists mainly of dried fish or canned sardines bought in the poblacion. Caticugan people do not prefer river to marine aquatic food; they often lack money to buy sea fish in the marketplace. During the rainy season the supply is often inadequate for the demand, whereas prices are higher. Although the people of Caticugan live only a mile from the sea they lack the necessary equipment to 226 262 433 435 226 471

TABLE XXVIII

Varieties of Marine Clams and Snails Gathered in Siaton

Local Name	Scientific Name	Frequency Gathered	Location	Clam or Snail
Balisala	Cafrarium equivoca (Dillwyn)	Infrequently	Beach	Clam
Baloso[76]	Conus muriculatus Sowerby	Infrequently	Beach[85]	Snail
Bogatan[77]	Trachycardium roguosum (Lamarck)	Infrequently	Beach	Clam
Dahikdahik[78]	Nassarius ? sordidus (A. Ad.)	Infrequently	Beach	Snail
Dalodalo	?	Infrequently	Nipa swamp	Snail
Hagonipa	Neritina ziczac (Gmelin)	Infrequently	Nipa swamp	Snail
Hiloghilog[79]	Lunella porphyrites (Gmelin) and Turbo (Marmorostomas) ticaonicus Rve	Infrequently	Beach	Snail
KALAYKAY	Venerupis (Ruditapes) variegata (Sowerby)	FREQUENTLY	Beach	Clam
Kapinan	Cona planulata (Lamarck)	Infrequently	Beach	Clam
Langoli and Tagimtin[80]	?	Infrequently	(86)	Clam
Libodbod	Cerithidea ornata A. Adams	Infrequently	Nipa swamp	Snail
Lagang[81]	Nautilus pompilius Linne	Rarely	Deep sea	Snail
Manilail	Faunus nitidus (V. D. Busch) and Stenomelania haastula (Lea)[84]	Infrequently	Beach[85]	Snail
Matamata[82]	Thais intermedia (Kiener)	Infrequently	Beach	Snail
Poki	Cypraea tigris Linne	Rarely	Deep sea	Snail
Ponan	Pahia (Trotanes) tristis (Lamarck)	Infrequently	Beach	Clam
Sali-ot	Tridacna noae Roding	Rarely	Deep sea	Clam
Sigay	Erosaria erosa (Linne) and Monetaria annulus (Linne)	Rarely	Beach	Snail
Sihi	Nerita umdata Linne	Infrequently	Beach[85]	Snail
Tabag sa Dagat	Phinoclavis sinensis (Gmelin)	Infrequently	Beach	Clam
TABONO[83]	Cerithium morus Lamarck	FREQUENTLY	Beach	Snail

5

226
136

Local Name	Scientific Name	Frequency Gathered	Location	Clam or Snail
Taboysoy	?	Infrequently	Nipa swamp	Snail
Tahong	Maetra (Maetrotoma) depressa Spengler	Infrequently	Beach[85]	Clam
Talaba	Ostrea glomerata Gould	Infrequently	Beach[86]	Clam
TAPDAGAY	Nerita patula Recluz	FREQUENTLY	Beach[85]	Snail
Torong-Torong	(See Bogatan)	Infrequently	Beach	Snail
TOWAY	Geloina papua (Lesson) (?)	FREQUENTLY	Nipa swamp	Clam

[76]Baloso are sometimes called Kibol.

[77]Bogatan are sometimes called Torong-Torong and Litob.

[78]Dahikdahik is sometimes called Dapodapo.

[79]Mixture of two different genera although informants identified both as Hiloghilog.

[80]Smaller Langoli are called Tagimtin; they are found attached to the fish corral poles and traps and often are washed ashore.

[81]Lagang are rarely gathered because they are found in the deep water but sometimes they are caught in the fish traps.

[82]Matamata are sometimes called Mata sa Baboy ("Pig's eye").

[83]Large Tabono are called Tapaktapak.

[84]Mixture of species for Stenomelania are more slender, acuminate, and less glossy than the Fauunus.

[85]Also found at the mouths of the Siaton and Canaway Rivers within the tidal reaches of the sea.

[86]Larger varieties are obtained by diving in deep water.

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221 136

226
136

I obtained a collection of shells from Siquijor Island through the kindness of a fisherman of Enrique Villanueva municipality. With few exceptions the mollusks were gathered at the seashore in the shallow water; Tamboli and Samong were found in the deep water and Tagongon and Dalodalo were collected in nipa swamps. The following identification was made by the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

Local Name (Siquijor)	Scientific Name
Tamboli	Cassis cornuta Linne
Tagongon	Telescopium telescopium Linne
Poki	Cypraea tigris Linne
Kahingtong	Ovula ovum Linne
Lisway	Strombus luhuanus Linne
Kibol	Melongena galeodes Lamarck
Samong	Trochus niloticus Linne
Tagmanok	Strombus aurisdianae Linne
Taobtaob	Auliçina vespertilio Linne
Lumban	Calcar calcar Linne
Botabota	Angaria distorta Linne
Baloso	Conus ebraeus Linne and Conus nigropunctatus Sowerby
Tuigtuig	Vesica ampulla Linne
"Thorn" of the Sanay	Spine of Slate-pencil sea urchin
Aninikad	Strombus urceus Linne
Bulanbulan	Polinices flemingiana Recluz
Hanlasan	Oliva duclois Reeve
Dalodalo	Terebralia sulcatus Born
Sigay	Monetaria (Ornamentaria) annulus Linne
Tibo-Tibo	Nassarius bimaculosa H. Adams
Tabagsoy	Cerithium morus Lamarck and Cerithium cerallinum Dufresne
Corzaon	Corculum cardissa Linne

Cross-comparison between Siquijor and Siaton marine mollusk collection illustrates the need for scientific identification of this type of material due to variations of local names. For example, the Tibo-Tibo of Siaton is a fresh-water snail, whereas the Tibo-Tibo of Siquijor is a completely different mollusk. The Tabono and Tabagsay

226
136

of Siaton and Siquijor are the same mollusk with different names. The Balogo of Siaton and Siquijor are of the same genera but different species, whereas the Sigay of Siaton and Siquijor are entirely different mollusks and the Poki of these two areas are identical. This information regarding the variation of local names for marine mollusks might be considered as evidence, slim as it is, that early settlers of the Siaton area were probably not emigrants from this part of Siquijor Island.

TABLE XXXIV

Local, English and Scientific Names of Fish[87] Caught in the Fish Corrals of Siaton

(Alphabetized according to medium-size names.)

Local Names (Different Sizes)			English Names	Scientific Identification
Small	Medium	Large		
Hasahasa	Andohao (Anduhau)	Bolaobolao	Japan mackerel; short-bodied chub	Pneumatophorus japonicus: Rastrelliger brachysomus
Pisog[88]				
Badlon	Badlon	-	Golden Pampano	Gnathanodon speciosus
-	Bakay	-	Nemipterid:Bisugo	Nemipterus sp.
Tugnos	Balangawan	Bolinao	Anchovy	Family Engraulidae
-	Balantiong (Balunabid)[89]	-	Dwarf round herring (Hasselt's round herring (?)	Dussumieria acuta (D. Hasselti) (?)
-	Balangikol; Pakan[90] (Bansiko)	-	Runner	Elagatis bipinnulatus
Ngising-isi or Dangit	Balawis	Kitong	Java siganid	Teuthis javus
-	Baloh (Balo)	-	Gar	Family Belonidae
Barongoy[91]	Bangsi	-	Flying fish	Family Exocoetidae, Cypselurus oligolepis and C. poecilopterus
-	Bangkolisan (Bankulis)	-	Skipjack;striped tuna	Katsuwomus pelamis
-	Bogkanon[92]	-	?	?
-	Bongkokan or Mampahan	-	?	?

228
136.

TABLE XXXIV (Continued)

Local Names (Different Sizes)			English Names	Scientific Identification
Small	Medium	Large		
Borogkanon	Budlisan	-	?	?
-	Dalangdang (Dalanglan)	-	Golden-striped snapper	Lutianus flavolineatus
-	Dalapugan (Dalipugan) or Kambil-kambil	-	Leaf fish	Plataz orbicularis
Tanusok	Dogso[93]	-	?	?
-	Guno	-	Silverside	Atherina sp.
-	Haolhaol	-	Sardine or herring	Family Clupeidae, sardinella sp.; harengula sp.
-	Iho	-	Shark	All Families: Order Euselachii
-	Indangan	-	Surgeon or Nosefish	Surgeon (Acanthurus sp.) Nosefish (Naso sp.)
Inid[94]	Kugtong or Badiangon	-	Large grouper	Family Serranidae; Ephinephelus and Auvina; promicrops lanceolatus
-	Kume	-	Sergeant fish	Rachycentron canaduum
-	Lalagan[95]	-	?	?
-	Lamugan	-	?	?
-	Lanohan	-	?	?
-	Lapis	-	Golden leatherjacket	Scatophagus argus
-	Lawayan	-	Slipmouth	Leiognathus equulus
-	Liplipan[96]	-	Sailfish	Istiophorus orientalis
-	Lombalomba[96]	-	Dolphin	-
-	Lumod[96]	-	Swordfish	Xiphias gladius
Tamarong	Malapati (Aguma-a)	Haguma-a	Silverside	Atherina sp.

228
136

TABLE XXXIV (Continued)

Local Names (Different Sizes)			English Names	Scientific Identification
Small	Medium	Large		
-	Malasugi[96]	-	Swordfish and spearfish	Makaira mitsukurii Xiphias gladius
-	Mamsa (Momsa)	-	Jack; Pampano; Cavalla	Caranx sp.
-	Manolsog	-	?	?
Tostos[97]	Nukos	-	?	?
Tiampao	Pag-i, salanga and Mantihang	-	Rays and Manta	All Families, Order Batoidei. Manta (Mobula eregoodoo); devil ray (Family Mobulidae).
-	Panit	Mantala-an	Yellowfin tuna	Neothunnus macropterus
-	Pawikan	-	Turtle	?
Pudlos	Pulag Ikog	-	?	?
Hulokihok	Sulid	Borak	Caesio	Caesio sp.
-	Tamban[98]	-	?	?
-	Tangigi	-	Spanish mackerel	Scomberomo rus Commerson
-	Tulakhang	-	Anchovy	?
-	Tulingan (Turingan)	Ihalason	Tuna	Family Thunnidae
-	Tuloy	-	Indian sardine	Sardinella longiceps
-	Ulan-Ulan	-	Blue Coral beauties or Sapphire fish	All blue colored Pomacentridae or pomacenthus pavo.

[97] Names of fish in () are given when local Siaton names differ slightly from Visayan names given in Herre and Umali. This publication merely gives the Visayan name; where these names differ from Siaton names it means the name is not correct according to the people in this municipality. Identification was made solely on the basis of this publication that lists Visayan, English and scientific names for various fish.

20: Hart E-5 (1951) 1954 OA1 Philippines
Central Bisayan OA14
228
136

928
136

Footnotes for Table XXXIV (Continued)

88 Piso means "chick" or "young ones" whereas Pisog means "immature" or "baby fish" and is often prefixed to fish names to distinguish them from their mature types.

89 Herre and Umali, op. cit., state Balumabid is the same as Balantiong; this is not the case in Siaton.

90 Pakan, according to Herre and Umali, is "Mackerel scad: Hardtail"; this is not the case in Siaton.

91 Herre and Umali state Bangsi are flying fish "eight inches long"; Barongoy are medium-size Bangsi.

92 Bogkanon is not a well-known fish in Siaton but it is not the small size Budlisan.

93 Dogso is not the name for spearfish or sailfish in Siaton as given in Herre and Umali; it is a different fish.

94 Probably the same Inid that the people catch in Siaton River.

95 Herre and Umali state Lalagan are small size Balangian; this is not the case in Siaton for it is a different fish.

TABLE XXXVII

Fish Caught in Siaton
Bobos at Different Depths

Local Names (Different Sizes)			English Names	Scientific Identification[103]
Small	Medium	Large		
	30 to 45 Feet			
Ngisingis	Balawis (Bulawis)	Kitong	Java Signid	Table XXXIV
-	Tanosuk[104]	-	?	?
-	Dalangdiang	-	Golden striped snapper	Table XXXIV
Hulokihok	Sulid	Burak	Cassio	Table XXXIV
Managat	Laob[105]	-	Red snapper ?	Lutianus malabaricus ?
-	Poskan	-	-	?
-	Palangan[106]	-	?	?
Inid	Badiangon	-	Large grouper (?)	Family Serranidae
-	Tobotobo (Tubotubo)[107]	-	Trumpet fish	Family Aulostomidae
-	Panangitan (Panangli tan)[108]	-	Moray	Gymnothorax sp.
-	Lipi	-	?	?
-	Hinok	-	?	?

[103] When identification is made elsewhere, names are not repeated in this table.
[104] Herre and Umali state Tanosak are the young of the Dogso; this is not the case in Siaton.
[105] Some informants said another name for Laob is Aha-an that Herre and Umali state is the Red Snapper.
[106] Some informants said Poskan is also called Palangan.
[107] This fish has a trumpet-like nose or mouth.
[108] This eel-like fish is very mean "especially when the female has young."

228
136

TABLE XXXVII (Continued)

Local Names (Different Sizes)			English Names	Scientific Identification
Small	Medium	Large		
Tikong	Botiti[109]	Panabugan	?	?
-	Tandan[110]	-	?	?
-	Bayabay	-	?	?
-	Lubaylubay	-	?	?
-	Dalapugan	-	Leaf fish	Table XXXIV
Tiampao	Salanga, Pag-i	-	Rays and manta	Table XXXIV
-	Tangka	-	?	?
	45 to 60 Feet			
-	Mamsa	-	Cavalla: Jack	Table XXXIV
-	Baliling	-	?	?
-	Laob	-	Red snapper	Table XXXIV
-	Kagdon[111]	-	?	?
-	Tangka	-	?	?

[109]The following notice appeared in The Philippines Free Press, XLIII, No. 42 (October 19, 1952), p. 60. "Fifty-year-old Ciriaco Bacor of Bacuag, Surigao, and his only son, Irenio Bacor, age nine, died of botete poisoning on September 23. Ciriaco caught a fish called 'botete' and had it cooked. They then ate the fish. One hour after Irenio died and twelve hours after the father expired. Incidentally, it should be mentioned that the wife of Ciriaco died of botete poisoning last year." This is, no doubt, the Botiti of Siaton that is also said to be poisonous.

[110]Tandan are a small thorny fish "with a big liver and tasty meat"; certain parts of this fish are poisonous and must be removed before it is eaten.

[111]Kagdon are identical in shape with the blackish Indangan except the latter has yellowish-red scales.

228
136

TABLE XXXVII (Continued)

Local Names (Different Sizes)			English Names	Scientific Identification
Small	Medium	Large		
-	Timbungan	-	Goat fish (?)	?
Tanusok	Dogso	-	?	?
Pigot	Olibalay	-	Grunt	Pomadasys sp.
-	Abohon (Abo?)	-	Croaker (?)	Family Sciaenidae
-	Badiangon	-	Large grouper	Table XXXIV
Pagapa[112]	Baulo (Balo)	-	Gar (?)	Family Belonidae
			Lactarius	Lactarius lactarius
-	Mambihing[113]	-	?	?
-	Galot	-	?	?
-	Botiti	-	?	?
-	Kanulo	-	Snapper	Lutianus sp.
-	Tandan	-	?	?
-	Banagan	-	Cow-nosed ray	Rhinoptera javanica
	60 to 120 feet			
-	Indangan	-	Surgeon or nosefish	Table XXXIV
-	Mamsa	-	Jack or Pampano	Table XXXIV
-	Ganting	-	Soldier fish	Family Holocentridae
-	Dalangdang	-	Golden-striped snapper	Table XXXIV
Tostos	Bukos	-	?	?
-	Halo-an Tasik[114]	-	Murrel: Dalag (Mudfish)	Ophicephalus striatus

[112] Pagapa are said to be Jack or Pompano, according to Herre and Umali.

[113] A few informants thought Mambihing might be another name for Lisnggag.

[114] Halon-an Tasik are said to be like Halo-an (mudfish) caught in the rivers; Tasik means "salty." The fish is so called because when caught in the sea it tastes salty.

228
136.

TABLE XXXVII (Continued)

Local Names (Different Sizes)			English Names	Scientific Identification
Small	Medium	Large		
-	Badlon	-	Golden pampano	Table XXXIV
Pagapa	Baulo	-	Gar (?)	-
	Pag-i, etc.	-	Rays and manta	Table XXXIV
-	Pakolo (Pakol)	-	Trigger fish: Black Oldwife	Black Oldwife (Melichthys radula)
-	Kawayanon	-	?	?
-	Bilaobilao	-	?	?
	120 to 240 Feet			
-	Mamsa	-	See elsewhere	Table XXXIV
-	Kalamuhoy	-	?	?
	Iho tike[115]	-	Shark	?
Inid[116]	Badiangon	-	Large grouper	Table XXXIV
-	Indangan	-	Surgeon or nosefish	Table XXXIV
-	Balabawan	-	?	?
-	Mayamaya	-	?	?
-	Mukos	-	?	?
-	Dogso	-	?	?
-	Banagan	-	?	?
-	Tambuli	-	Large sea-snail	?
-	Halo-an Tasik	-	?	?
Fish Caught in Bobo But at Unknown Depths				
-	Dapat	-	?	?
-	Dapak	-	Red snapper	Litianus equulus
-	Lalong	-	Zebra or scorpion fish	Dendrochirus sp. and Pterois sp.

[115] A shark with skin and eyes similar to that of the Tike, a house lizard.
[116] Some informants said Badiangon are mature Inid; others disagreed.

228
136